POPULATION TODAY

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UNFPA/Bernard P. Wolff

5 billion and growing.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Besides being a spoken phrase that only Carl Sagan can do justice to, "5 billion" gives pause for thought about the world's population, its present and its ever-expanding future. Is 5 billion a little or a lot?

Compared with the past, even recent past, it seems like a lot; but comparisons with history are always relative, and doubtless the good folk of the 21st century will gaze back at us in the same way we wax nostalgic about 2½ billion – Boy, weren't things slow-paced, gracious, and bucolic back then. (Etc., etc.)

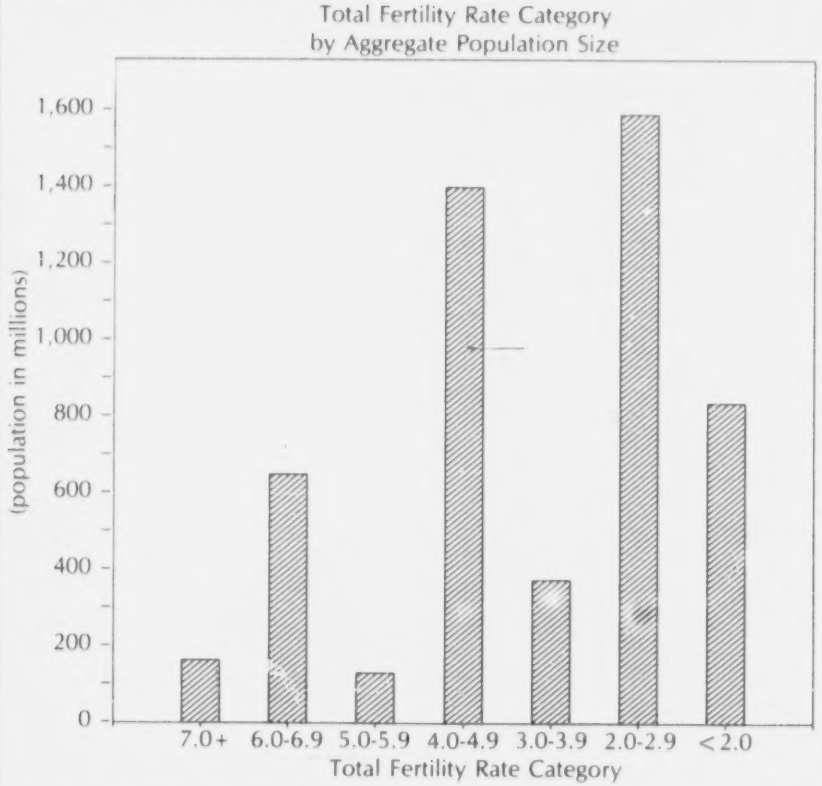
* * *

About the present status of world population, the bar graph appearing below in "Speaking Graphically" groups the world's population by total fertility rate (TFR).

Be a little careful about interpreting those curious cusps at 3.0-3.9 and 5.0-5.9 children per woman. We had thought they were signs of some plateau effect. But Carl Haub pointed out to us that with China in the 2.0-2.9 bar, India in the 4.0-4.9 bar, more developed countries under 2.0, and Bangladesh and other populous countries out at 6.0 and beyond, everyone is accounted for (except maybe eight people). Hence the stubby bars at 3.0 and 5.0.

– Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY



Source: 1987 World Population Data Sheet.

Note: Actually, it's national TFRs being shown here – all people in a given country are all lumped in a particular TFR level whether they like it or not – but it gives you some idea of where world fertility stands.

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World at The Halfway Mark

Five billion people – that's the world of 1987, as shown on PRB's new *World Population Data Sheet*, published this month.

The *Data Sheet* shows a mid-year global population of 5,026,000,000. While no one can state the exact day the cosmic population odometer rolled up 5 billion, indications from censuses and estimates for over 200 countries pored over by PRB demographers Carl Haub and Mary M. Kent indicate that sometime in the past few months the cozy, familiar world of 4 billion-plus departed forever.

The "4-billion world," which arrived in 1974, was itself around for only 13 years. And the 5-billion one will likely grow to 6 billion before 2000 – perhaps in 1998, say Haub and Kent. The UN's "medium" projections indicate that world population could stabilize at about 10 billion toward the end of the 21st century. (The 20th century began with a world of about 1.6 billion people.)

"If these projections prove accurate," the *Data Sheet* authors point out, "world population has now reached the halfway point in its historical growth" – from humanity's beginnings to its currently projected final stable population. Haub and Kent are at pains to point out that projections rest upon assumptions. Women today all around the world have average 3.6 children each during their lifetimes. The 10-billion projection assumes that by 2035, this figure will fall to about 2 children per woman worldwide.

"Yet," the authors add, "what if 21st-century women have fewer, or more, than this number of children?" Then the level at which global population stabilizes could vary greatly. Take Africa, which currently has a population of about 600 million. If African women average about 2 children each by 2030 – about replacement level – Africa's projected stabilized population would be 1.4 billion. Yet if replacement level were delayed only 35 years – to 2065 – projections show that it would ultimately stabilize at 4.4 billion – over three times as large.

Fertility Rise for China

The new *Data Sheet* reflects late-breaking news concerning China's birth rate. According to a 1986 sample survey taken in 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, the national birth rate had risen to 21 per 1,000 population. The survey results were announced in late February 1987 by the State Statistical Bureau. They are significantly above other estimates for rates during the 1980s (e.g., the birth rate of 18, given on PRB's 1986 *Data Sheet*). They affect not only China's statistics, but, because of China's enormous influence on global numbers – it contains 21 percent of the world's population – they also serve to raise the world's totals.

China's birth rate surge, while partly due to the concentration of women in the childbearing ages – "baby boomers" born in more fertile times and now themselves of childbearing age – raises questions about the present and future course of China's strict family planning program, which has been promoting "one child" since 1979. Apparent slight relaxation in the stringency of this program has been noted by some foreign observers, but how widespread exemptions (or evasions) are is hard to say.

A Look at the Numbers

Other *Data Sheet* highlights:

The world's total fertility rate (TFR) stands at 3.6 children per woman. Developing countries, as always, continue to have higher TFRs (average of 4.1) than developed (2.0). The *developed* country with the highest TFR (2.5) is Ireland (see page 12).

Only half the population of the less developed world (excluding China) has access to safe water. A special column on this year's *Data Sheet* displays water data for less developed countries, as published by UNICEF. Only 51 percent of the population of the less developed nations surveyed had access to this basic requirement of healthy life.

India breaks the 800-million barrier. The world's second most populous country now stands at 800.3 million. India now adds about 16.8 million people a year to its population, as compared to significantly larger China. China's much lower fertility means, however, that it increases by 13.9 million a year.

Energy consumption inches upward. Another *Data Sheet* column shows energy use by country and how it has risen/fallen since 1970. Overall, despite development, it has risen only 6 percent per capita during the last 17 years, because of economic factors and greater conservation; the U.S.'s per capita figure went down 12 percent during this period.

Continued on page 9

Amnesty Day Is Coming

The U.S. is getting ready for a new age in immigration, but the outlines of that age remain obscure.

The historic Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) was signed into law Nov. 6, 1986, by President Reagan. In mid-1987, the provisions of the law will go into effect. Starting May 5, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) begins accepting applications for amnesty from undocumented aliens who can prove they have lived continuously in the U.S. since January 1982. Starting June 1, U.S. employers will be required to ask job applicants to affirm their legal resident status and to ask newly hired employees for documentation of their status.

In the 1980s, the total U.S. population of illegals has been guesstimated at anywhere from 2 to 12 million. Political reaction to the massive migration flow, largely from Latin America, ranged from proposals to seal off the U.S.'s southern borders because these migrants were such a national detriment, to proposals (from no less an opinion-maker than the *Wall Street Journal*) to open the borders completely because new population additions ultimately represent a national benefit. The first Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill passed the Senate in 1982 only to die in the House, beginning several years of Congressional wrestling with the issue and with competing vested interests. It finally passed both chambers in November 1986.

During the present preimplementation period, uncertainty reigns about the effects of the watershed law (already acronym-ized as IRCA, or "Irk-cah").

Watching and Waiting

Regardless of the bill's provisions, however, its very existence seems to have had a marked chilling effect on illegal immigrants. INS apprehensions of illegals along the Mexico-U.S. border have dropped by 25 percent since the end of 1986. (The law also provides for beefed-up border security and surveillance, though this money has yet to materialize.) News reports estimate "thousands" of illegal aliens have been laid off by employers anxious to avoid legal culpability under the new law. And in early 1987 some 6,000 illegals claiming refugee status were turned away at the Canadian border when they tried to exit the U.S., fearing the effects of the immigration law. Many other illegal aliens residing in the U.S. seem to be watching and waiting anxiously to see what changes will occur in their lives.

In January 1987, the INS published the regulations by which it will implement the reform law. Starting in June, all new job applicants in the U.S. must complete an "I-9" form, giving biographical information and affirming their legal residency status. Within 24 hours after being hired, new employees will have to show their new employer proof of their legal residency status.

Employers must be convinced in good faith of the documents' authenticity, but are not required to be any sort of document expert. They must, however, make a record that they performed their legal-status check, and keep each employee's I-9 form on file for three years.

Still unsettled is the problem of discrimination. Hispanics have expressed concern that they will be singled out for scrutiny and firing because of their ethnic group. Employers are worried that their not hiring someone because his or her identification *looks* suspicious could make them vulnerable to discrimination suits.

Knowingly hiring illegals is of course a different matter. Fines range from $250 to $10,000 in civil penalties to prison and criminal penalties for persistent offenders. (In any case, the INS expects to issue only warnings for a first offense during the initial period May 1987-May 1988.)

The $185 Amnesty

Illegal aliens likewise have one year (May 1987-May 1988) to apply for legal residency status. When Amnesty Day comes, 100 INS offices specifically set up to handle the legalization process will open their doors nationwide. Acknowledging that illegals may have work hard to avoid leaving any paper trail, much less keeping exact records of their U.S. residency since 1982, INS will accept such proofs as a testimonial letter from a utility company (that it has been serving this particular customer), or from churches or schools (that they know this individual).

The amnesty application fee is $185, with a $420 package deal for families. To appeal a rejected application costs another $50. This is in line with the Administration's view that the legalization process be self-supporting. Some Congressmen have complained that Congress did not expressly intend for the costs of the program to be borne this way. (On the other hand, INS officials point out that $185 or so is much less than the hundreds or thousands extorted by border "coyotes" who smuggle illegals into the U.S.)

The INS takes *great* pains to announce that it will not detain anyone who applies to it for legal status and is then rejected. Whether this pledge that INS's right hand (enforce-

Continued on next page

Immigration and Naturalization Service

INS agents apprehend illegal migrants at Mexico-U.S. border.

ment) will not know what its left (legalization) is doing is open to question.

Amnesty Day and After

What will happen when May 5 comes?

There could be enormous effects on the U.S. population and on the prosperity and structure of the economy – or the law could go into effect without anyone being able to tell the difference.

For openers, no one knows how many illegals will come forward – numbers being bandied about are 1 to 3.5 million.

If illegals become legal, a whole national underclass could disappear, with reverberations for some business sectors that have grown accustomed to exploiting cheap, uncomplaining labor.

Illegals tend to concentrate in certain geographic areas, such as California and New York, and whatever change they undergo could have drastic local effects.

Central American migrants and others are thought to be more alarmed about the coming crackdown than illegal Mexican migrants, who have for generations been inured to living in a shadow world in the U.S.

Illegals could overcome their notorious shyness of government authority – or they could lie low and obtain forged documentation. The bottom line in either alternative, after all, is to be able to present documentation of legal status to employers, and continue earning a living.

So far, no national documentation standard exists (under the law, the President has the option of implementing some sort of identification system – not necessarily ID documents – if the need becomes apparent). It's possible that within months after Amnesty Day, enforcement could be stymied by a blizzard of false Social Security cards and phony driver's licenses complete with photo.

Finally, the seriousness of the enforcement process itself will be put to the test. It's not often remembered that a dozen states already have sanctions against employers hiring illegal aliens. Yet no employer has ever been convicted of this crime. – *A.H.*

Rafael Salas 1928-1987

Rafael Salas, the Executive Director of the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), died March 4 while on a trip to Washington. He was 58.

Head of UNFPA since it became operational in 1969, Salas built the organization from a small staff of five to a large, multilateral institution assisting thousands of population projects in developing countries and territories throughout the world.

Salas was born in the Philippines and was educated there and in the United States, receiving his bachelor's and law degrees from the University of the Philippines in 1953 and a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University in 1955.

Thereafter he held several posts in academe, government, and industry. At the University of the Philippines he lectured in law and economics, later becoming assistant vice-president and a member of the board of regents. In 1955 he was named executive director of the Philippine National Economic Council, with Cabinet rank, and from 1963 to 1966 worked as general manager of the *Manila Chronicle*.

In 1966 he became Executive Secretary of the Philippine Republic, holding the post for three years. During this time Salas also served as Action Officer of the Philippine Rice and Corn Sufficiency Program, directing the "Green Revolution" which raised rice production to self-supporting levels.

A respected authority in the field of family planning, Salas traveled and worked indefatigably with organizations and governments to seek solutions to problems of overpopulation. In 1984 he presided as Secretary General of the International Population Conference held in Mexico City.

Salas was the author of several books, including *People: An International Choice* (1976) and *International Population Assistance: The First Decade* (1979), as well as numerous newspaper and magazine articles on government management and population issues.

Growth Concern in Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea is becoming concerned about its population size.

The country's Health Ministry emphasizes that no policy would attempt to limit individuals' choices. But "high population growth rates place an extra burden on the lives of individuals and the nation. . . . A coherent, well thought-out population policy is essential for long-term national planning."

Located in the South Pacific, Papua New Guinea, with a population of 3.4 million, is Oceania's second most populous country, after Australia. The government projects that it could grow to 4.6-6.6 million by 2000. Rural development is also seen as necessary to even population distribution, but with 71 percent nonarable land, conflicts over traditional land ownership seem likely to escalate.

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

World Data Go Down For the Count

by Carl Haub

The majority of the figures given on the *World Population Data Sheet* are rates or percentages. X deaths per 1,000 population. X percent of the population "urban." These numbers are obviously important. Not only do rates have a high interest factor (who has the "highest" birth rate? the "lowest?"), but as statistics students have been tirelessly taught, they are indispensable for understanding the processes underlying mere raw data.

For example, rates give the frequency at which events occur to a given "population at risk." If we take all infants born in a year as a population at risk, then the infant mortality rate tells us something about a given infant's chance of living through the first year of life. Percentages summarize the proportion of a population in a particular subgroup. When Poland is called 60-percent urban, that means, naturally enough, that six of 10 Poles live in cities when all is said and done.

And yet rates do not directly tell us one important basic fact: how *many*? For example, how many infants died in a year in one country compared to another? As we have done in past years, we offer a table on the opposite page of a number of vital events for the world's regions and 10 largest countries. These data help put some of the rates into perspective and put problems facing many developing countries in somewhat different, perhaps starker, terms.

For example, both Cameroon and India have about the same infant mortality rate, about 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in a year. In Cameroon, about 45,000 infants die each year, but in India 2.6 million do. Of course, India has a much larger population, but it is of no less importance to look at the numbers which lie behind the rates.

It is one thing to know, for example, that Iran has a crude birth rate of about 45 per 1,000 population, but another to know that there are about 2.3 million annual births in Iran, about two-thirds the annual number in the U.S. (which has a population five times larger). Or that Nigeria, with a population less than half that of the U.S., has over 600,000 infant deaths per year, compared to the U.S.'s 40,000. It may seem obvious to some that these disparities exist, that higher birth rates (all other things being equal) will result in more infant deaths, but these are, nonetheless, numbers we do not often see.

The numbers, then, portray the human element of demographic statistics, and people are, after all, what demography is meant to be about. Rates, it has often been pointed out, do not show up at the dinner table, nor do they require an education, nor do they seek health care. Numbers spell out the magnitude of a task facing a development planner as few rates can.

> Rates do not tell us one important basic fact: How many?

Burma, for example, is estimated to provide a safe water supply to about one-quarter of its population (and not, therefore, to the remaining three-fourths). It is one thing to have that estimated percentage on hand, but quite another to realize that the "three-fourths" represents 29,000,000 people without access to a fundamental of public health.

Rates can tell the underlying story of where we are headed, population-wise. But then, so can numbers: Between 1987 and 2000, Northern Europe is projected to add about 1 million in population, but Bangladesh's addition in the same time is expected to be some 38 million. Interestingly, India has added 120 million – half the current population of the United States – in the *six* years since its 1981 Census.

Media attention is now focused upon the recently reached 5-billion benchmark. From now until the end of the century, 1.129 billion more people are projected to be added to the world's population; the 6-billion milestone is likely to be reached in slightly more than a decade, perhaps in 1998. Again, there has been much emphasis on the fact that the world population growth rate has declined since the peak of the 1960s. Yet, as we look at the projections to 2020 on the *Data Sheet*, we can see that a population of 8 billion could be expected in that year – assuming that the growth rate continues to decline. Should those projections eventually prove correct, it would mean that the next three billions will each arrive on about an 11- or 12-year schedule. Thus, a declining rate, suggesting slower overall growth, in fact results in large additions to world population. (Had the rate not declined from about 2 percent in the late 1960s to about 1.7 percent today, the numbers added in the future would come at a still faster rate.)

Thus, every so often it is worthwhile to take time to look at the numbers behind the rates. In some ways, this may appear to be a quantification of the obvious, but it is probably healthy to examine the results and implications of the rates and estimates we so freely use. □

Data-hungry readers can obtain a diskette version of PRB's *1987 World Population Data Sheet*, offering an even more detailed country-by-country look at the rates and numbers that underlie the printed *Data Sheet*. The format is in Lotus 1-2-3 (ver 1A) for IBM PC and compatibles. Please send a check for $10.00 to cover costs and postage to PRB, attention: David Lamphere.

Carl Haub is the Director of Demographic Analysis and Public Information at PRB

1987 WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET

Estimated mid-1987 Population, Annual Components of Change, Projected Population Change 1987 - 2000, and Annual Infant Deaths (by Region and for 10 Largest Countries in Population)

Place (numbers in parentheses are countries' population ranking)	Population mid-1987	Annual births	Annual deaths	Natural increase	Projected population change, 1987-2000	Infant deaths
WORLD	5,026,313,000	139,102,000	52,398,000	86,705,000	1,132,169,000	11,200,000
MORE DEVELOPED	1,190,713,000	17,880,000	11,421,000	6,458,000	71,795,000	285,000
LESS DEVELOPED	3,835,599,300	121,222,000	40,976,000	80,246,000	1,060,375,000	10,915,000
LDC (less China)	2,773,599,000	99,164,000	32,851,000	66,313,000	922,375,000	9,570,000
AFRICA	601,351,000	26,594,000	9,546,000	17,049,000	278,396,000	3,016,000
NORTHERN AFRICA	134,769,000	5,221,000	1,516,000	3,705,000	52,396,000	486,000
WESTERN AFRICA	187,367,000	8,706,000	3,438,000	5,267,000	91,069,000	1,108,000
Nigeria (8)	108,620,000	5,018,000	1,955,000	3,063,000	52,310,000	622,000
EASTERN AFRICA	179,102,000	8,610,000	3,173,000	5,437,000	93,735,000	1,011,000
MIDDLE AFRICA	61,074,000	2,716,000	1,011,000	1,705,000	27,890,000	309,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA	39,039,000	1,341,000	407,000	934,000	13,306,000	102,000
ASIA	2,930,116,000	83,417,000	28,948,000	54,469,000	668,222,000	7,173,000
ASIA (less China)	1,868,116,000	61,359,000	20,824,000	40,536,000	530,222,000	5,827,000
WESTERN ASIA	121,399,000	4,489,000	1,205,000	3,284,000	49,543,000	372,000
SOUTHERN ASIA	1,112,409,000	39,887,000	14,382,000	25,505,000	335,361,000	4,387,000
Bangladesh (9)	107,088,000	4,712,000	1,820,000	2,891,000	37,764,000	660,000
India (2)	800,326,000	26,411,000	9,604,000	16,807,000	212,954,000	2,667,000
Pakistan (10)	104,601,000	4,602,000	1,569,000	3,033,000	40,665,000	575,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA	420,980,000	13,557,000	3,938,000	9,619,000	123,473,000	1,006,000
Indonesia (5)	174,882,000	5,421,000	1,749,000	3,673,000	44,879,000	477,000
EAST ASIA	1,275,328,000	25,484,000	9,422,000	16,062,000	159,845,000	1,408,000
China (1)	1,062,000,000	22,058,000	8,124,000	13,933,000	138,000,000	1,346,000
Japan (7)	122,160,000	1,459,000	773,000	685,000	4,407,000	8,000
NORTH AMERICA	269,746,000	4,163,000	2,308,000	1,855,000	26,277,000	43,000
United States (4)	243,760,000	3,778,000	2,121,000	1,658,000	24,195,000	40,000
LATIN AMERICA	420,510,000	12,472,000	3,199,000	9,273,000	116,245,000	720,000
MIDDLE AMERICA	108,968,000	3,575,000	753,000	2,821,000	33,816,000	191,000
CARIBBEAN	32,191,000	830,000	249,000	581,000	6,192,000	46,000
TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA	232,375,000	6,991,000	1,835,000	5,156,000	68,064,000	450,000
Brazil (6)	141,459,000	4,046,000	1,118,000	2,928,000	38,028,000	255,000
TEMPERATE SOUTH AMERICA	46,976,000	1,076,000	361,000	715,000	8,173,000	33,000
EUROPE	495,313,000	6,442,000	5,179,000	1,262,000	11,464,000	87,000
NORTHERN EUROPE	83,506,000	1,097,000	953,000	144,000	1,086,000	10,000
WESTERN EUROPE	155,654,000	1,821,000	1,647,000	174,000	−757,000	16,000
EASTERN EUROPE	112,551,000	1,752,000	1,303,000	449,000	5,850,000	32,000
SOUTHERN EUROPE	143,602,000	1,771,000	1,275,000	495,000	5,285,000	29,000
USSR (3)	284,008,000	5,510,000	3,010,000	2,499,000	27,629,000	144,000
OCEANIA	25,268,000	504,000	207,000	297,000	3,937,000	18,000

Source: Unpublished printouts used in preparation of the 1987 World Population Data Sheet. Numbers may not add due to independent rounding.

Call for New PRB Bulletin Editor

The Population Reference Bureau, Inc., is seeking a Senior Editor to edit the *Population Bulletin* (four issues per year) and *Population Trends and Public Policy* reports (three issues per year), beginning June 1987, when the present editor, Jean van der Tak, retires. The position requires detailed editing and rewriting of often academic reports for distribution to a broad audience, dealing with authors and the media, some publications production experience, and a firm knowledge of U.S. and international demographic topics, preferably with academic credentials in the field. Salary is dependent on qualifications.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and copies of relevant publications to Dr. Thomas W. Merrick, President, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 777 14th Street N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Stolnitz Named Visiting Scholar

George J. Stolnitz has been named PRB's Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Visiting Scholar for 1987-88, starting in September 1987.

Stolnitz, professor of economics at Indiana University and formerly Principal Officer for Population and Development at the United Nations, is known particularly for his work in mortality research. During his nine months at PRB in Washington, D.C., he will continue his work on the role of technological change on improving mortality trends in less developed countries.

SURVEY REPORT

Honduras

Honduran women are limiting their fertility through increasing use of contraception, according to the results of a 1984 Maternal-Child Health and Family Planning Survey in that Central American country. Although most Honduran women give birth in the home, often aided by a traditional birth attendant, survey results show that infant and child health has been improving in Honduras during the 1980s.

A majority of Honduras's 4.7 million inhabitants live in rural areas and work in agriculture, underscoring a heavy dependence upon the land. But heavily forested mountains cover two-thirds of the country, limiting the availability of arable land. Rapid population growth has increased the pressure on the land and added to a large class of landless peasants, prompting many to migrate to the cities. Until the 1980s, an average Honduran woman had more than 7 children during her lifetime, contributing to a population growth rate exceeding 3 percent annually.

The 1984 survey of 4,800 women between the ages of 15 and 44 measured a total fertility rate (TFR), or average number of lifetime births per woman, of 5.3 children per woman during 1983-1984. One child less per woman than the 6.4 TFR reported in a 1981 fertility survey (January 1984 *PT*), and just below a 5.5 TFR cited in a 1983 National Demographic Survey, the results document a continuing decline in the birth rate. But high fertility persists in the rural areas. The new survey measured a TFR of 3.4 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras's capital and largest city, compared to 6.9 in the rural areas.

The steady decrease in the birth rate has been accompanied by increased use of contraceptives. In 1984, about 35 percent of the currently married women aged 15 to 44 used contraception, up from 27 percent in 1981. The vast majority of these women chose modern methods. Oral contraceptives and sterilization together account for over 70 percent of the total contraceptive use; only 13 percent of the women using birth control relied on more traditional methods such as rhythm and withdrawal.

Between 1981 and 1984, most of the increase in contraceptive use occurred in the rural areas, and about one-half of the overall increase is attributed to a growth in female sterilization. About 70 percent of the women who chose to be sterilized had the operation in a public or private hospital with support from the Honduran Family Planning Agency, ASHONPLAFA. These trends may be accelerated if the location of childbirth shifts away from home, aided by a birth attendant, to hospitals. Although a majority of babies were born at home between 1979 and 1984, the longer-term trend is toward hospital births. Forty-one percent of the sterilized women reported that they had undergone the operation at the time of the birth of their last child.

Other survey results point toward improvements in maternal and child health and suggest that the infant mortality rate, measured at 71 deaths per 1,000 births for 1981, should continue to decline. A large majority of mothers reported that they had received prenatal care during their last pregnancy and had taken their infants for medical check-ups. Immunization against childhood diseases has improved markedly. Over 80 percent of children under age 5 had been immunized against polio and measles in 1984.

Reversing a previous trend, the number of months a mother breastfed her last child increased between 1981 and 1984 from an average of 15.2 to 16.2 months. The increase was greatest among more educated, urban mothers, women who may have been most affected by promotional campaigns about the nutritional benefits of breastfeeding.

—*M.K.*

Worldwatch Reports on 1987

"Since 1950 world population has doubled, food production has nearly tripled, and fossil fuel use has more than quadrupled," reports the Worldwatch Institute.

The Institute believes that the earth's habitat can absorb resource demands and contamination only until certain thresholds are reached. After that point, ecological deterioration begins to accelerate.

In the view of its just-published *State of the World 1987*, many of these thresholds have been crossed in recent years, due to development and population growth. The just-published *State of the World* points to the pollution-caused forest damage spreading throughout Europe, as well as the recent report of a large hole in the ozone layer above Antarctica. Population growth exacerbates these pressures, raising issues of ultimate carrying capacity.

The report also comments on the ways population growth relates to national and international conflicts. Growth often causes such rapid national changes as a newly enlarged youthful population; the necessity of large-scale job creation; unprecedented surges of migration; overtaxing of education and other social services; and traumatic urban crowding. All these factors in turn can cause instability and political turmoil. Worldwatch's director Lester Brown writes of "how demographically divided the world has become. The demographic middle ground has almost disappeared.

"All regions are either growing slowly – at 1 percent per year or less – or rapidly – at 2.2 percent or more." He argues that high rates of population growth can retard genuine economic growth to such an extent that the economically fueled demographic transition (from high to low fertility) never takes place – the perfect vicious circle. *– A.H.*

State of the World 1987 is available for $9.95 postpaid from the Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

SOFTWHERE

Popshow is a collection of computer programs designed as a teaching aid or as self-instruction in elementary demography. It explains the life table, measures of fertility, the demographic transition, standardization of vital rates, and other population projection methods, as well as various topics of demographic interest. The graphs, pyramids, and country examples are very informative, particularly the example of projections on the demographic transition. Popshow operates on the IBM PC and compatibles but requires a color graphics card. A user's manual is included. *Contact:* George Immerwahr, Dept. of Sociology, DK-40, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195. Suggested contribution: $25.00. *– D.L.*

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of November 1, 1986	242,299,000
As of November 1, 1985	240,123,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 999.

Estimated World Population:

As of April 1987	5,005,000,000
Annual growth	84,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation from the mid-1987 World Population Data Sheet (see page 3).

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: November 1986

	12 months ending with November					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1986	1985	1986	1985	1984	1983
Live births	3,722,000	3,757,000	15.5	15.8	15.6	15.6
Deaths	2,102,000	2,087,000	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.6
Natural increase	1,620,000	1,670,000	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0
Marriages	2,385,000	2,426,000	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.5
Divorces	1,178,000	1,186,000	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
Infant deaths	39,000	39,400	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.9
Population base (in millions)			240.8	238.1	235.9	233.5

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 35, No. 11) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

World Population

Continued from page 3

PRB members receive their copies of the *1987 World Population Data Sheet* in the same mailing as this *Population Today*. Additional copies of the *Data Sheet* can be ordered from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Circulation Dept. P.O. Box 96152, Washington, D.C. 20090-6152, with checks payable to PRB. Prices are $2.00 ea.; 2-10 copies $1.75 ea.; 11-50 $1.50 ea.; over 50, $1.25 ea. Orders for $50 or less must be prepaid and must include $1.00 for postage and handling.

TAKE A NUMBER

1987 Population Clock	World	MDCs	LDCs	LDCs minus China
BIRTHS PER YEAR	139,101,802	17,879,793	121,222,009	99,164,269
MONTH	11,591,817	1,489,983	10,101,834	8,263,689
WEEK	2,675,035	343,842	2,331,192	1,907,005
DAY	381,101	48,986	332,115	271,683
HOUR	15,879	2,041	13,838	11,320
MINUTE	265	34	231	189
SECOND	4.4	0.6	3.8	3.1
DEATHS PER YEAR	52,397,182	11,421,490	40,975,692	32,851,392
MONTH	4,366,432	951,791	3,414,641	2,737,616
WEEK	1,007,638	219,644	787,994	631,758
DAY	143,554	31,292	112,262	90,004
HOUR	5,981	1,304	4,678	3,750
MINUTE	100	22	78	63
SECOND	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.0
NATURAL INCREASE PER YEAR	86,704,620	6,458,303	80,246,317	66,312,877
MONTH	7,225,385	538,192	6,687,193	5,526,073
WEEK	1,667,397	124,198	1,543,198	1,275,248
DAY	237,547	17,694	219,853	181,679
HOUR	9,898	737	9,161	7,570
MINUTE	165	12	153	126
SECOND	2.7	0.2	2.5	2.1
INFANT DEATHS PER YEAR	11,200,179	285,065	10,915,115	9,569,593
MONTH	933,348	23,755	909,593	797,466
WEEK	215,388	5,482	209,906	184,031
DAY	30,685	781	29,904	26,218
HOUR	1,279	33	1,246	1,092
MINUTE	21	1	21	18
SECOND	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3

Source: *1987 World Population Data Sheet* Note: MDCs = More Developed Countries, LDCs = Less Developed Countries

POSITIONS/PROFESSIONALS

Program Associate, International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility of the Center for Population Options, Washington, DC. to produce a quarterly newsletter on adolescent pregnancy prevention/sexuality education in three languages, manage the operational aspects of a Seed Money Grants Program, and provide technical assistance to developing country adolescent programs, principally in Latin America. *Specific duties:* develop newsletter content; write, edit, and oversee translation; oversee international distribution; prepare, review, and monitor proposals and projects; administer grants. *Qualifications:* B.A. or master's; fluency in Spanish (bilingual/bicultural preferred); minimum two years' experience in developing country; knowledge of family planning/youth work; strong organizational, writing, and verbal skills. Publications experience desirable. *Salary:* Low to mid 20s. *Contact:* Ann Jimerson, ICAF Project Director, Center for Population Options, 1012 14th St. N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, DC. 20005.

(Technical skills in the following areas desired: grants management, project development; research; family life education; family planning service delivery; development communication.)

Program Associate, The Enterprise Program, John Snow, Inc., to administer private sector family planning subprojects in Asia/Near East, Latin America/Caribbean, and Africa. The Enterprise Program is an AID centrally funded project to expand and strengthen family planning services delivery in the private sector in developing countries. *Specific duties:* monitor subproject contract compliance and performance; reconcile financial reports; review field reports and recommend action; identify need for or respond to requests for technical assistance; procure commodities and equipment; monitor report schedules; and supervise support staff. *Qualifications:* master's degree in public health or related field; previous work experience in international family planning or related field; overseas experience; proficiency in Spanish, French, or Arabic. *Contact:* Reed Wulsin or Connie Millard, The Enterprise Program, John Snow, Inc., 1100 Wilson Boulevard, 9th floor, Arlington, Va. 22209.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing, Volumes I & II. Edited by Cheryl Hayes. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1987. Volume I, 337 pages. $21.95. Volume II, $40.95 (available through the Publications-on-Demand Program of the National Academy Press).

This new publication from the National Research Council (NRC) examines the controversial problem of teenage pregnancy in the United States. After having reviewed the most recent documentation on sex education in schools, contraception, abortion, adoption, prenatal and pediatric care, child support enforcement, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the NRC's panel of experts discusses trends and consequences of adolescent sexuality and fertility behavior.

Volume I reviews current materials and centers around three major goals for policymakers and future programs: (1) to prevent pregnancy among teenagers, especially those who are still of school age, (2) to ensure that alternatives to childbearing and parenthood are available to teenagers who do become pregnant, and (3) to promote better social, economic, and health outcomes for teenage parents and their children. With these goals in mind, the panel looks at the social context of adolescent sexuality and fertility, determinants and decisionmaking of adolescent sexual behavior, and consequences of adolescent childbearing. They then discuss measures to prevent pregnancy and measures that provide alternatives to childbearing and parenting. This volume concludes with a strong recommendation that data collection and research must be continued in order to encourage debate and to provide incentives for the development of effective policies and programs.

Volume II contains 10 scientific working papers giving detailed background information. A comprehensive statistical appendix providing data on trends in sexual and fertility behavior is also included.

– Wendy Patriquin

MEDICINE & AMERICAN GROWTH 1800-1860 by James H. Cassedy. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1986. 298 pages. Paper. $19.95.

"Demography" is the first word in this book – appropriately enough, since although it is billed as primarily a history of Early American Medicine, Cassedy has also taken as his subject U.S. demographic history, starting just 10 years after regular census taking began.

The topics it covers are wide-ranging: the role of demography in the field of medicine, U.S. immigration history, vital statistics, the administration of statistics gathering, and national expansionism. Thus, there are chapters on such subjects as the medical demography of immigrants, length of life in the pre-Civil War U.S., the development of a national meteorology network, and even "Army Medical Officers as Demographic Monitors Beyond the Frontier" (they monitored garrisons and sometimes Indian tribes, and sent their medical and statistical reports back to Washington).

One chapter relates how women before the Civil War were beginning to challenge the status quo of gender relationships and of proscriptions against contraception. In this period divorce was rare, but crusades against abortion were numerous, suggesting a cause, and also suggesting that the 1980s were not the only time of wide abortion consciousness in U.S. history.

Copiously annotated, *Medicine & American Growth* represents a vivid insight into American life in the first six decades of the 19th century. It chronicles the role of the medical profession in health, epidemiology and demographic statistics. Historians, demographers and medical personnel alike will find looking into this rear-view mirror absorbing.

– Alexander von Cube

Books Received

AFRICAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS, 1984, by the Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa: United Nations, 1986. 80 pages.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DECREASED FERTILITY IN COLOMBIA. Background Document for the Project "Socio-Economic Development and Decreased Fertility" by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. New York: United Nations, 1984. 47 pages.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1987, by James P. Grant. New York: UNICEF, 1987. 110 pages.

STATE OF THE WORLD 1987 by Lester R. Brown et al. New York: Norton, 1987. 268 pages.

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1985, by Prime Ministry State Planning Organisation, Statistics and Research Department, December 1986. 241 pages.

WORLD MILITARY AND SOCIAL EXPENDITURES 1986 (11th edition), by Ruth Leger Sivard. Washington, D.C.: World Priorities, 1986. 52 pages. $5.00.

IRELAND

Population (mid-1987 est.): 3,535,000
Land area: 27,136 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop. (est.): 18
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (est.): 9
Rate of natural increase (est.): 0.8 percent
Total fertility rate (est.): 2.5
Infant mortality rate (est.): 8.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth: 72.8 years
GNP per capita: US$4,840
Capital: Dublin

by Wendy Patriquin

Across the Irish Sea, west of Great Britain, lies the island of Ireland where the Republic of Ireland occupies the southernmost 5/6th of the island. A Gulf Stream influence creates a mild, moist climate throughout the year. Mountain ridges cover the northern and western regions, while the central region is a broad plain. Danes, Normans, English, and Scots are among the series of invaders who settled on the island, leaving behind a population of mixed origin.

Roman Catholics make up 95 percent of the population of the Republic of Ireland, unlike neighboring Northern Ireland, where only one-third of the population is Catholic. English is the predominant language, although until recently Irish was spoken in rural areas.

Historically, the island of Ireland has been marked by British oppression. Until 1920, when the southern 26 counties seceded, the whole island was part of the United Kingdom. However, it was not until 1949 that ties were ended with the Commonwealth and the Irish Free State became an independent republic. Tensions still remain between the two countries of this island, with many Protestants of Northern Ireland wanting to maintain ties with Great Britain while the Roman Catholics wish to strengthen ties with the rest of Ireland.

Ireland has always experienced a constant drift of the population towards the cities, especially Dublin, the capital, and Cork, the second largest city. Together, these two cities account for 25 percent of the population. Emigration has also been a major factor in Ireland's development, particularly during the famine of the mid-19th century. (In fact, Ireland is the only country whose population has halved in modern times.) In the 1970s net emigration stopped, and (since the birth rate in Catholic Ireland has always been above the European norm) the country's population grew for the first time since the famine years of the 1840s. As a result of this recent growth, Ireland now has the youngest population (30 percent under age 15) in Europe (excepting Albania).

Ireland's economy was predominantly agricultural until the 1960s and 1970s, when industry grew rapidly. This growth has tapered off during the early 1980s, leaving behind an unemployment rate of 18 percent. Consequently, emigration has been on the rise again except this time a larger share of those leaving are going to Western Europe, where travel and employment are facilitated by Ireland's membership in the Common Market. It is estimated that over the next five years at least 125,000 people will leave Ireland in search of a better life.

The fertility level is considered acceptable, and the government has a policy of maintaining the current rate. The Family Planning Act of 1979 restricts availability of contraceptives and promotes natural methods. Contraceptives, including condoms, are prescribed only for married couples. Abortion is illegal. Pronatalist incentives include child allowances, maternity grants, and maternity leave.

In Europe, few countries can make this statement.